

The story behind the headlines is the injury that is caused to family farmers, to the manufacturing sector, to that part of America's economy that has produced the strength of this country today. That strength will not long exist if we don't do something about the trade deficit. Those who talk about tax cuts for 10 years, anticipating future economic growth and future economic surpluses, will not see those develop and will not experience that growth unless we do something about this exploding trade deficit. You cannot sustain long-term economic growth when you run a \$21.3 billion deficit in one month. It wasn't more than a couple decades ago that we ran a trade deficit of a couple billion dollars in a quarter of the year. Wilbur Mills, who used to be chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, called special meetings to talk about emergency tariffs to be put on goods to reduce the debilitating trade deficits. Now they are \$21 billion a month and growing in a very significant way.

We need the Administration and the Congress to understand that the underlying trade negotiations and trade agreements we have had with a number of countries, including NAFTA and GATT, have undercut this country's interests. They do not work. They sell out the interests of family farmers in this country. They injure our manufacturing sector. I am not suggesting putting up walls and retreating. I want our producers to be required to respond to competition. But our producers cannot and should not be expected to respond to competition when our producers have one hand tied behind their backs by unfair trade agreements.

Finally, I want to talk for a moment about what happened last December with the U.S. Trade Ambassador announcing a deal with respect to the Canadian trade issue. They have all kinds of agreements that, as I said, weren't worth much. We just allowed them to put a bunch of points down on a piece of paper. I reviewed that deal, and nothing much has happened. In fact, our trade situation with Canada grows worse. Our agricultural economy grows worse. Prices have continued to collapse. Family farmers continue to be injured and, at the same time, we have durum and spring wheat, cattle and hogs flooding across the border, most unfairly traded and most in violation of the basic tenets of reciprocal trade. Yet, nothing happens. Nobody lifts a finger to say let us stand up on behalf of your interests and take the actions you would expect the Federal Government to take to insist on fair trade.

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 165, in memory of Senior Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. of the United States Court of Appeals for the

Eleventh Circuit, submitted earlier by Senators HATCH, LEAHY, and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GREGG). The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 165) in memory of Senior Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, late last week, Senior Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. of the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals passed away at his home in Montgomery, Alabama. Judge Johnson will be remembered for his courageous stands in some of the most difficult struggles of the Civil Rights era. At a time when men of lesser fortitude would have avoided direct confrontation on the highly unpopular issues of school desegregation and voting rights for African-Americans, Judge Johnson stood firm on his convictions and the law.

Soon after his appointment to the district court by President Eisenhower in 1955, Johnson took the courageous step of striking down the Montgomery law that had mandated that Rosa Parks sit in the back of a city bus. He believed that "separate, but equal" was inherently unequal. Judge Johnson upheld the constitutionality of federal laws granting African-Americans the right to vote in Alabama elections. He believed in the concept of "one man, one vote."

Despite tremendous pressure from Governor George Wallace, Judge Johnson allowed the voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery to proceed despite threats of continued civil unrest and violence. The national fervor that followed the march resulted in the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Today, around a courthouse that bears Frank Johnson's name in Montgomery, there are integrated schools, buses, and lunch counters. Truly representative democracy flourishes in Alabama with African-American state, county, and municipal officials who won their offices in fair elections with the votes of African-American and white citizens. In large part because of Judge Johnson, attitudes that were once intolerant and extreme have dissipated, but the example he set has not.

The members of the Judiciary Committee extend our deepest sympathies to Judge Johnson's family and the host of friends that he had across the country. We will always remember this federal judge for exemplifying unwavering moral courage in the advancement of the wholly American ideal that "all men are created equal" and deserve "equal protection of the laws."

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements re-

lating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 165) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 165

Whereas Frank M. Johnson, Jr. was appointed a United States District Judge in Alabama by President Eisenhower in 1955;

Whereas Judge Johnson was elevated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit by President Carter in 1979;

Whereas in a time when men of lesser fortitude would have avoided direct confrontation on the highly unpopular issues of school desegregation and voting rights for African-Americans, Judge Johnson stood firm in upholding the constitution and the law;

Whereas Judge Johnson struck down the Montgomery, Alabama law that had mandated that Rosa Parks sit in the back of a city bus, because he believed that "separate, but equal" was inherently unequal;

Whereas Judge Johnson upheld the constitutionality of federal laws granting African-Americans the right to vote in Alabama elections, because he believed in the concept of "one man, one vote";

Whereas despite tremendous pressure from Governor George Wallace, Judge Johnson allowed the voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery to proceed, thus stirring the national conscience to enact the Voting Rights Act of 1965;

Whereas today, around a courthouse that bears Frank Johnson's name in Montgomery, Alabama there are integrated schools, buses, and lunch counters, and representative democracy flourishes in Alabama with African-American state, county, and municipal officials who won their offices in fair elections with the votes of African-American and white citizens;

Whereas in part because of Judge Johnson's upholding of the law, attitudes that were once intolerant and extreme have dissipated,

Whereas the members of the Senate extend our deepest sympathies to Judge Johnson's family and the host of friends that he had across the country;

Whereas Judge Johnson passed away at his home in Montgomery, Alabama on July 23, 1999;

Whereas the American people will always remember Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. for exemplifying unwavering moral courage in the advancement of the wholly American ideal that "all men are created equal" and deserve "equal protection of the laws" and for upholding the law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That—

(1) The Senate hereby honors the memory of Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. for his exemplary service to his country and for his outstanding example of moral courage; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns on this date it shall do so out of respect to the memory of Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I believe we are about ready to make the unanimous consent agreement to proceed with the Interior appropriations bill. We had one further modification. I believe it is being cleared on both sides.

I expect there will be no problem, and hopefully we can go forward with that.